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Removal of Drums of Hazardous Substances in Stump Gap Creek Area, West Point, Kentucky

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Washington, DC

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This document is a report outlining the key actions of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) who directed Federal pollution control efforts at the captioned event. The OSC report is required by Section 1510.56 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Federal Register, Vol. 45, No. 55 - Wednesday, March 19, 1980).

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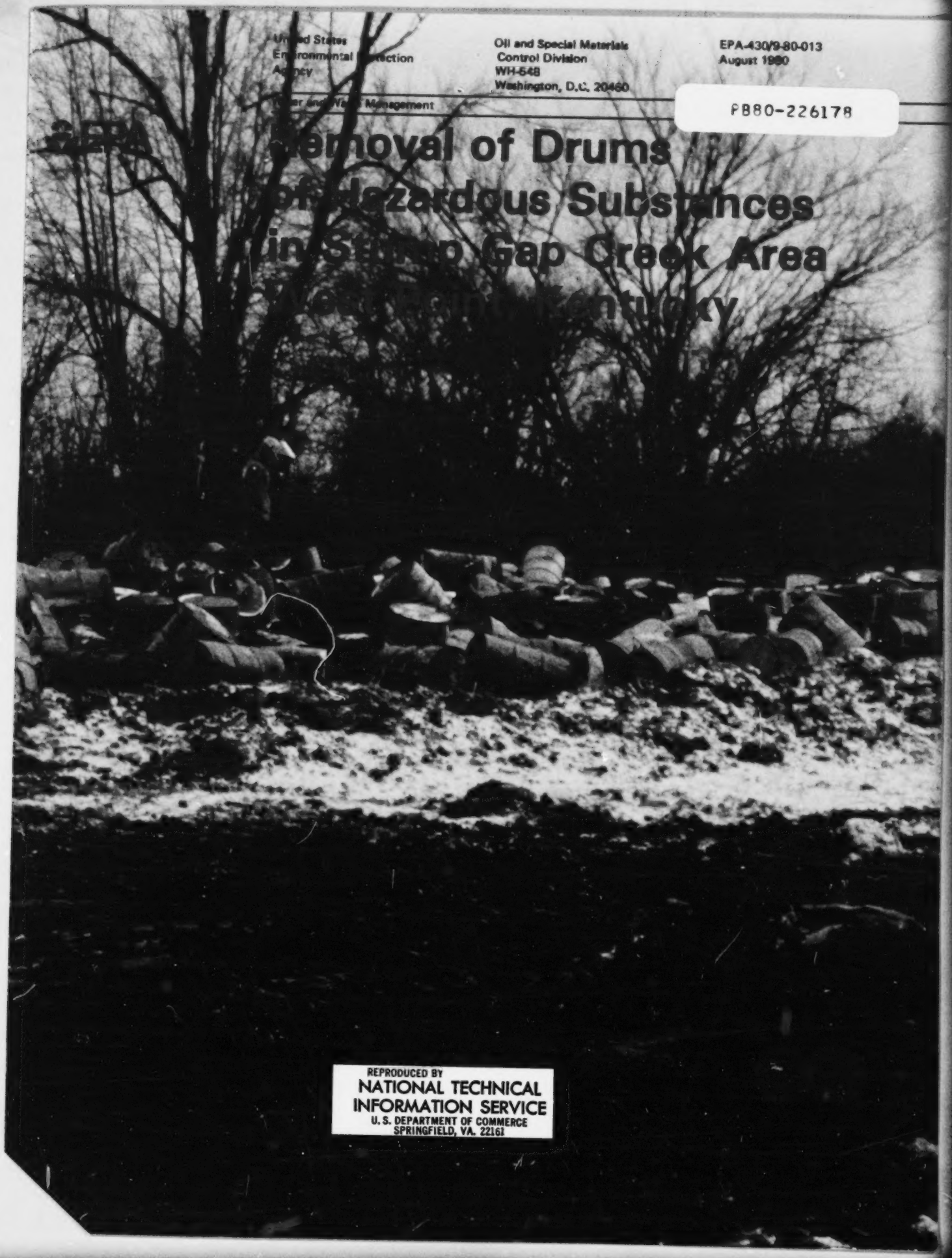

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August 1980

REMOVAL OF DRUMS OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN STUMP GAP CREEK AREA WEST POINT, KENTUCKY

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OIL AND SPECIAL MATERIALS
CONTROL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

PREFACE

This report reflects the activities of the Environmental Emergency Branch (EEB) Region IV, EPA, as it was concerned with the captioned event. The report outlines the key actions of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, the Regional Response Team (RRT), the state, local, and Federal members of the RRT. It reflects the complexity of responding to environmental emergencies and the need to coordinate and plan in advance for a major incident such as this event.

This report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and to help others learn from our experiences.

Al J. Smith

Al J. Smith, Chief

Environmental Emergency Branch

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1. SUMMARY

The waters of the Ohio River flooded the bottomlands near West Point, Kentucky. Prior to this flooding, about 800 drums containing hazardous substances had been stored in a field adjacent to Stump Gap Creek. The rising waters floated the drums from their original location and deposited them throughout the Stump Gap Creek drainage area. When the waters receded, some of the drums remained afloat, while others were deposited in the streambed and lodged in trees twenty feet in the air.

The drums, already in poor condition, were further damaged; some ruptured, discharging the hazardous substances into the creek. The waters of Stump Gap Creek flow into Pond Creek, the Salt River, and the Ohio River, a distance of five stream miles from the original sources of contamination. The water wells for the City of West Point and Fort Knox are located in this drainage basin. A potential environmental emergency was created by the drums of hazardous substances in this area.

EPA responded to the governor's request for funds and assistance from the President of the United States by issuing a contract to a private firm for an amount not to exceed $100,000. The fund was to be used to relieve the environmental emergency.

About 830 drums of hazardous substances were recovered from the fields and creek area, transported to high ground, and transferred to reconditioned drums. Sludge and frozen material hampered the transfer of wastes from drum-to-drum; therefore, only 73 drums were completely emptied. The others had to be disposed of in bulk form.

This operation exhausted the fund and the drums had to remain at this location. Dikes were constructed around the reconditioned drums. The drums containing sludge and the contaminated soil were diked, covered with plastic, and topped with about one foot of soil.

U.S. Army personnel from Fort Knox surveyed the bottomlands with mine detectors. This survey revealed several sites where drums had been buried in underground pits. The average dimensions of these pits are 40' x 30' x 10'. The drums were not removed from these pits. However, they pose a potential threat of ground- and surface water contamination in this area.

During the recovery operation, other disposal sites were discovered. The Taylor Site, now referred to as the "Valley of the Drums," is located near Shepardsville, Kentucky. This 23-acre site contains at least 100,000 drums on the surface and an unknown quantity underground. Normal operation at this site was to empty the drums of industrial wastes into pits or trenches and cover them with soil. The drainage from this area enters a tributary to Wilson Creek.

Drums are also stored at an abandoned brickyard near West Point, Kentucky. Between 3,000 and 6,000 drums of waste materials are stored at this site. Some of the drums had been shot with high-powered rifles. The drainage from this site enters a tributary to the Ohio River.

In conclusion, the environmental emergency created by the drums of hazardous substances in the Stump Gap Creek area was relieved. However, it was not possible to dispose of the waste materials due to a lack of funds. The drum recovery operation was conducted in accordance with the Regional Contingency Plan.

2. THE SITUATION

In December 1978, the Ohio River flooded an area near West Point, Kentucky. The rising waters moved drums containing industrial waste and deposited them along the Stump Gap Creek drainage area when the waters receded. The drums had been stored on property owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Distler near the creek.

The Kentucky Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (KDNREP) requested EPA to investigate the situation and to estimate the cost for removing the drums from the affected area. Arrangements were made to meet their representatives, Bob Sholar and Debbie Hockensmith on January 4, 1979. They showed the area and provided additional information.

At the site, there were drums lodged in the trees, hanging by ropes from trees, floating on the waters of Stump Gap Creek, and in the fields adjacent to the creek. There were about 600 drums containing industrial waste spread over a square mile area. Mr. Sholar explained that state personnel had tied some of the drums to trees with ropes during the peak of the floodwaters, in an effort to keep them from floating downstream. However, they were unsuccessful. Most of the drums were damaged and some of them had ruptured, spilling the contents into Stump Gap Creek.

We estimated that it would take thirteen men in full protective clothing and equipment about twelve days to remove the drums and transfer liquid to suitable containers. The removal cost would be about $100,000 plus the disposal fee. This information was forwarded to EPA Headquarters and the state agency.

Although the drums were stored on property owned by William Distler, he denied ownership. Earlier, it was alleged that Donald Distler stored the drums on his parents' property. He also denied ownership of these drums. Thus, it was assumed that the drums of industrial waste had been stored near the creek and then abandoned.

Mr. Sholar said that EPA had sampled some of the drums in 1977 as part of a legal case against Donald Distler of Kentucky Liquid Recycling, Inc., for the discharge of hazardous substances into the sewerage system of the Morris Foreman Wastewater Treatment Plant in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Sholar had a copy of the analyses in a case file.

Donald Distler also leased an abandoned brickyard on highway 31W about one mile from West Point, Kentucky. Between 3,000 and 6,000 drums of industrial waste had been stored at this location.

Mr. Sholar also mentioned a location near Shepardsville, Kentucky, known as the Taylor Site, where thousands of drums are stored. He said it was ten times worse than the brickyard.

Arrangements were made to visit the Taylor Site and the brickyard with Mr. Sholar and Steve Dorrler of EPA's Emergency Response Team (ERT) on January 5, 1979.

Response and Observations: Chronological Events

January 5, 1979

During the evening, two inches of snow fell and the bitter, cold air swept across Kentucky. Messrs. Sholar, Dorrler, and R.D. Stonebraker, EPA Region IV, visited the brickyard and made the following observations:

Drums of industrial waste were stored all over the property, on the roof of a building, and in the brick kilns.

Drums were stored near a main line track for L&N Railroad. In fact, several of the drums were on the ballast of the track.

Across the track and about 50 yards from a stream, approximately 200 drums were stored. Some of these drums had been shot with high powered rifles.

The drainage from this area flowed on both sides of the tracks and entered an unnamed tributary to the Ohio River.

A well is located on the west side of the property. It had been capped recently with cement. The vegetation around this well was completely dead. Mr. Sholar had heard that Mr. Distler pumped some industrial waste into this well. Other people claimed it was an artesian well that contained hydrogen sulfide. The well had been capped because of the foul odor.

In the opinion of the observers, the drums at the brickyard posed a substantial threat to the stream and the environment.

The Taylor Site is located about six miles north of Shepardsville, Kentucky, off highway 1020. It is a 23-acre site in a valley between the L&N Railroad's golf course and the Jefferson County Memorial Park. The park is used by the Audubon Society as a bird-watching sanctuary. Drums were stacked and scattered over the property. Drainage from this valley entered an unnamed tributary to Wilson Creek.

Mr. Sholar provided the following information:

Mr. Taylor died in 1977 and left the property to his widow.

The operation at this site consisted of pouring industrial waste into pits and trenches and covering with soil. Drums of hazardous substances were stacked five-and-six high in certain areas.

In the summertime, the vapors from the drums caused people in the area to experience headaches and nausea. Drums are swollen by internal pressure and frequently burst. The contents drain into the creek.

The nearby property owners have deep wells and shallow wells that are believed to be contaminated. These residents are forced to buy water for their own use.

Drums of hazardous substances were transported to this site for disposal from industries such as Reliance Corporation, Proctor and Gamble, and Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Taylor operated at this site for at least ten years. A permit was never issued to Mr. Taylor for the disposal of hazardous wastes.

Once this valley was a pretty piece of property. It now contains an estimated 100,000 drums of hazardous substances aboveground and an

unknown quantity of drums and liquid waste underground. A potential environmental crisis definitely existed in this valley, the "Valley of the Drums."

Kenneth Biglane, Director of Oil and Special Materials Division (OSMD) at EPA Headquarters, was notified about the situation at the brickyard and the "Valley of the Drums." Mr. Biglane reported that the governor of Kentucky had made a written request to the President of the United States for money and assistance to relieve the emergency created by the drums along Stump Gap Creek. EPA was in the process of obtaining funds for the removal operation.

At 4:30 p.m., Mr. Biglane stated that EPA was going to issue a contract for an amount not to exceed $100,000 to relieve the environmental emergency created by the drums of industrial waste in the Stump Gap Creek area. Mr. Biglane emphasized the point that the money was for the emergency phase and not to solve the problem. Mr. Biglane had been working with Al Smith, Chief of the Environmental Emergency Branch, EPA Region IV, on the sole source justification for using O.H. Materials, Inc., as the cleanup contractor. O.H. Materials, Inc., has experience in handling hazardous substances and could readily respond to this incident.

At 5:30 p.m., Mr. Biglane reported that O.H. Materials, Inc., had been issued a project number for removing the drums. Mr. Smith named Mr. Stonebraker the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for EPA. The incident was to be handled as a spill event under Section 311.

The OSC talked to Joe Kirk of O.H. Materials about the number of men and equipment that would be necessary to complete the task. It was decided to bring in six men, trucks, and backhoe to remove the drums to high ground where the liquid could be transferred from the damaged drums to reconditioned drums.

The OSC also called Ben Eason of the Public Information Assistance Team (PIAT) and requested his assistance in providing accurate information to the news media. Mr. Eason and Richard Griggs arrived on-scene at 11:30 p.m.

January 6, 1979

A command post with four telephone lines was established in a motel in Shepardsville, Kentucky. The OSC requested two members of the Coast Guard Gulf Strike Team to assist in the removal operation. They arrived on-scene at 7:00 p.m.

In addition, John Gilbert, EPA ERT, provided assistance to the OSC by monitoring the EPA contract procedures.

Prior to the arrival of O.H. Materials, an EPA attorney obtained permission from the owners to initiate the cleanup activities. Personnel for O.H. Materials arrived on-scene at 12:30 p.m., and began removing drums from the floodwaters and the surrounding fields to high ground.

The weather worsened as additional snow and sleet fell and the temperature was 15°F. Working conditions were miserable. However, 25 drums of industrial waste were removed from Stump Gap Creek and transported to high ground.

At 8:00 p.m., a meeting was held in the command post to discuss the organizational activities. The following personnel were present at the meeting:

R.D. Stonebraker	EPA OSC
Ben Eason	PIA Team
Richard Griggs	PIA Team
Joseph Kirk	O.H. Materials
Ben Benson	Gulf Strike Team
Herbert Rauh	Gulf Strike Team
John Gilbert	EPA ERT

The removal operations would begin at daylight and continue until dark, about a ten hour day. John Gilbert and Herbert Rauh would monitor the daily work sheets and contract procedures. Ben Eason and Richard Griggs would handle the news media. Ben Benson would work with the contractor and obtain equipment such as four-wheel drive vehicles from other government agencies.

The floodwaters of Stump Gap Creek were now frozen, making the removal operation much more difficult. Several methods were discussed. Mr. Kirk indicated that if the drums could be located under the ice, they could be winched out with a backhoe. The main problem was detecting the drums under the ice.

The transfer of liquid phase from damaged drums would not begin until January 8, 1979, when the reconditioned drums arrived. Only authorized personnel with protective clothing would be allowed near the transfer area.

The OSC advised those present that a Regional Response Team (RRT) meeting would be held in the command post on January 8, 1979.

January 7, 1979

The analyses of samples collected in 1977 by EPA indicated the following organics were present:

Xylene
Toluene
Octylphythalate
Tetrachloroethylene
Aklybenzene
Naphthalene
Dibutylphthalate
Dimethylphthalate
Octylphthalate
Trichloroethylene
Hexa
Octo

Based on these analyses, it was decided to pump the liquid from the damaged drum into a skid tank (1500 gallons capacity). The reconditioned drums could be filled from the skid tank. This would speed up the transfer operation.

Legal purposes required that the damaged drums be photographed prior to pumping into the skid tank. The reconditioned drums would have to be numbered and photographed after being filled from the skid tank.

To-date, 137 drums were removed from the creek and transported to high ground.

The OSC contacted Jack McClure, Assistant Commissioner for KDNREP, and advised him of the current situation. He also informed him that EPA would handle public information from the scene. At the same time, the OSC requested a contact for a state public information officer in order to work with the state agency on all news releases.

January 8, 1979

Vehicles and equipment could be obtained from the U.S. Army at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The OSC requested the support of the U.S. Army through the Chairman of the National Response team (NRT). DOD representative on the NRT, Colonel Sadler, contacted the OSC and established a liaison with U.S. Army at Fort Knox. The liaison was Ken Sutherland. He provided support through the emergency operation.

A meeting of the RRT was held in the command post. Those present were as follows:

Al Smith, EPA Region IV, Chairman
R.D. Stonebraker, OSC
Burt Roark, Commissioner, KDNREP
Jack McClure, Assistant Commissioner, KDNREP
Captain Woods, USCG, 2nd District
LCDR Gregg, USCG, MSO Louisville
John Gilbert, EPA ERT

The chairman stated that the purpose of the meeting was to advise the members of the current situation and to provide guidance to the OSC on certain issues. The chairman reminded the state that the $100,000 was to relieve the emergency. However, the OSC would be frugal in the use of the money. Perhaps some money would be left for disposal. Should there be funds available for disposal, EPA would have to rely on the state of Kentucky for a disposal site.

Mr. Roark advised the RRT that Kentucky does not have an approved hazardous waste disposal site. However, he would assist in any way possible in finding a suitable site. Mr. McClure would represent KDNREP on-scene.

January 9, 1979

Mike Carter, EPA in Athens, Georgia, was en route to West Point, Kentucky, to collect samples from private wells, the surface waters, and water supplies for the City of West Point and Fort Knox.

Representatives from the Kentucky Department of Natural Resources were to meet with FDAA to discuss the events at the site and additional funding.

Problems in locating drums under four inches of ice continued. There was some evidence that drums had been burned in pits near Stump Gap Creek.

U.S. Army at Fort Knox agreed to provide personnel to operate mine detectors in an effort to locate these drums. The operation would begin on the following day.

Approximately 520 drums had been removed from the field and creek area to central transfer location. An estimated 200 drums still remained under the ice and in the streambed. Transfer operations of waste from damaged drums to the reconditioned drums began this date.

January 10, 1979

An overflight for aerial photos was conducted by a local contractor arranged through EPIC. The Stump Gap Creek work area, the brickyard, and the "Valley of the Drums" were observed from an army helicopter overflight. The stream flow from Stump Gap Creek to Pond Creek to the Salt River to the Ohio River was traced, a distance of about five stream miles. Approximately nine drums were observed in the floodplain of Pond Creek. It is believed that drums were deposited there by receding floodwaters.

About 30 army personnel from the 19th Engineering Battalion of Fort Knox arrived at midday to begin a survey with mine detectors of the Stump Gap Creek area. One-third of the area was covered and detectors showed the presence of metal in about fifty locations. Two large areas, about 20' x 40' were believed to contain drums in underground pits. Digging conducted in one of these areas confirmed the presence of buried drums.

A lot of the drums contained ice and sludge which hampered the transfer operation. For example, it took 70 damaged drums to fill 30 reconditioned drums. The sludge remaining in these drums added to the disposal problem.

January 11, 1979

Captain Craig of the U.S. Army related that three of his men had reported to the medical clinic with vomiting and cramps. These men had been involved in the survey with mine detectors.

Ben Benson and the OSC visited the clinic and talked with the medical doctors. The men could have been exposed to the chemicals. However, they believed that the symptoms were caused by a virus.

An agreement was reached with the Army to continue the survey. They were only to stake the areas where metal was detected. They were not to do any probing. This would be done by personnel from O.H. Materials.

Plans were made to take more photographs from the air in the army helicopter. John White, Regional Administrator for EPA Region IV, arrived at the command post with Mr. Eugene Mooney, Secretary for KDNREP. The OSC was requested by Mr. White to show them the various disposal sites.

The OSC met Mr. White at the command post at 2:30 p.m. An over-flight was made in U.S. Army and state helicopters of the "Valley of the Drums" and the brickyard, then landed at the work site. The following personnel made the flight:

John White	Regional Administrator, EPA Region IV
Alec Little	Deputy Regional Administrator
Eugene Mooney	Secretary, KDNREP
Burt Roark	Commissioner, KDNREP
R.D. Stonebraker	EPA OSC

The OSC briefed Mr. White on what had happened to-date. He instructed the OSC to continue the survey with the mine detectors and to collect samples from the drums for analyses at EPA laboratory in Athens, Georgia.

Several waste disposal service representatives visited the command post to discuss possible disposal of material with their companies.

Roland Sarabia, FDAA, said that Jefferson County had received a declaration as a disaster area due to the flooding. The OSC was advised that $50,000 would be reimbursed to EPA's account for the removal but <u>not</u> disposal of the hazardous substances from the Stump Gap Creek area.

At the work site, representatives from the news media, U.S. Army, and property owners were getting too close to the transfer area. For their safety, a security system at the work site was set up to establish better control of nonessential personnel. No one was restricted from the area but personnel other than EPA, USCG, and O.H. Materials, Inc., would be escorted around the work site.

A crew from Durrin Film, Inc., arrived on-scene to film the operation for EPA. They were escorted by Ben Eason.

A meeting took place with Mr. Braswell, an FDAA representative, to discuss which work, men, and equipment were drum-recovery related and which were related to transfer operations.

There was a misunderstanding between EPA and the state as to the use of the funds. Mr. Mooney was under the impression that, with the additional $50,000 from FDAA, $150,000 was available for the cleanup activities.

Mr. Biglane explained that the $50,000 from FDAA was to reimburse EPA for money already spent in the recovery operation. The total for relieving the emergency situation was still $100,000.

Captain Bruce Sprouse, Public Information Officer for the U.S. Army at Fort Knox, reported that three additional personnel checked into the hospital with the same symptoms of those on the previous day. He requested a meeting with Colonel Pagel to discuss a course of action.

The consensus was that a virus was the cause of headaches and nausea and not exposure to the chemicals. However, with six people in the hospital, all of whom were involved in the survey, additional safety precautions were implemented. It was agreed that army personnel involved in the detection of underground burial sites should wear protective clothing but not the self-contained breathing apparatus.

The survey with mine detectors was postponed until Monday, January 15, 1979. This provided an opportunity to see if any more army personnel would check into the clinic.

Another vacuum unit was obtained to increase the rate of drum-to-drum waste transfer. To-date, 830 drums of hazardous substances had been recovered. Ninety-four reconditioned drums had been filled.

January 13, 1979

Transfer of wastes into reconditioned drums continued. When one of the workmen for O.H. Materials opened a drum, his protective breathing appartatus could not cope with the strong fumes. There were three other drums that contained the same material. These drums were not transferred to reconditioned drums. Samples of this material were collected for analyses.

We received information from a Mr. Greenwood that drums were buried on Jefferson County's property about one-half mile downstream from the work site. U.S. Army personnel would survey the area with mine detectors.

The Forestry Service also advised that a large number of drums were buried at Smith's Dump on Blue Lick Road near Shepardsville, Kentucky. Bob Sholar knew about the site. He said that part of this site was permitted by the state for the disposal of hazardous waste.

Several inquiries were received from the news media about the disposal of waste material. Apparently, the state had issued a statement to the media that the material would be transported to Alabama for disposal or some other site outside the state of Kentucky.

The OSC emphasized the fact that the $100,000 was to relieve the environmental emergency created by the drums in the Stump Gap Creek area and not for disposal. However, if there was any money left, it would be considered for use in disposing of the waste material.

Gordon Howard, EPIC, arrived to assist in photo interpretation. After examining the photos, he planned an overflight to spot additional drum sites.

January 14, 1979

Consultation with the representative from O.H. Materials on the projected cost revealed that $100,000 would cover drum-to-drum transfer and wrap-up cost, but not transportation and disposal.

Messrs. Biglane, Smith, and McClure were advised that funds had been exhausted and drums would have to remain at the present location.

Transfer of waste to reconditioned drums continued.

Mr. McClure reported that NEWCO, Inc., made a bid of $9,700 to dispose of products in drums. Drums would be transported to their site in Robstown, Texas. Sample analyses were not required. Mr. McClure was informed that there was not $9,700 left in the fund for disposal.

The OSC talked to Mrs. Bennie Severmes, the owner of the property where the drums would have to be stored temporarily. He explained that the funds had been exhausted and the drums would remain on her property until arrangements could be made for disposal.

January 15, 1979

The waste transfer into reconditioned drums was completed. Seventy-three drums were emptied, crushed by a dozer, and covered with soil. A dike was constructed around the 200 reconditioned drums containing the waste products from the damaged drums. Seven hundred fifty-nine drums containing sludge and the contaminated soil were diked, covered with plastic, and topped with about one foot of soil. This would prevent the spread of contaminants that might result from runoff.

There were several bales of hay adjacent to the transfer area. The owner, Mr. Milburn Walker, wanted to use the hay to feed his cattle. However, the hay had been contaminated and could not be used for that purpose. Therefore, it was used to adsorb the sludge inside the diked area. The hay would have to be disposed of, along with the sludge and empty drums.

The drums, contaminated soil, and sludge were left on the highest ground in the area. The floodwaters in December 1978, did not reach this area. However, the area is vulnerable to future flooding.

The environmental emergency had been relieved by recovering 832 drums from the Stump Gap Creek area. The waste from the damaged drums was transferred to reconditioned drums and stored on the highest ground in the area. The cost of this recovery operation was $97,700.

The command post was closed and certain members of the response team returned to their respective duty stations.

Members of the Gulf Strike Team remained on-scene with army personnel to finish the survey with the mine detectors.

Eight samples were collected from the reconditioned drums and transported to EPA laboratory.

3. PHOTOGRAPHS

DRUMS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE RECOVERED FROM
STUMP GAP CREEK

DRUMS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE LODGED IN TREES ADJACENT
TO STUMP GAP CREEK AFTER FLOOD OCCURRED

DRUMS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN FIELD
NEXT TO STUMP GAP CREEK

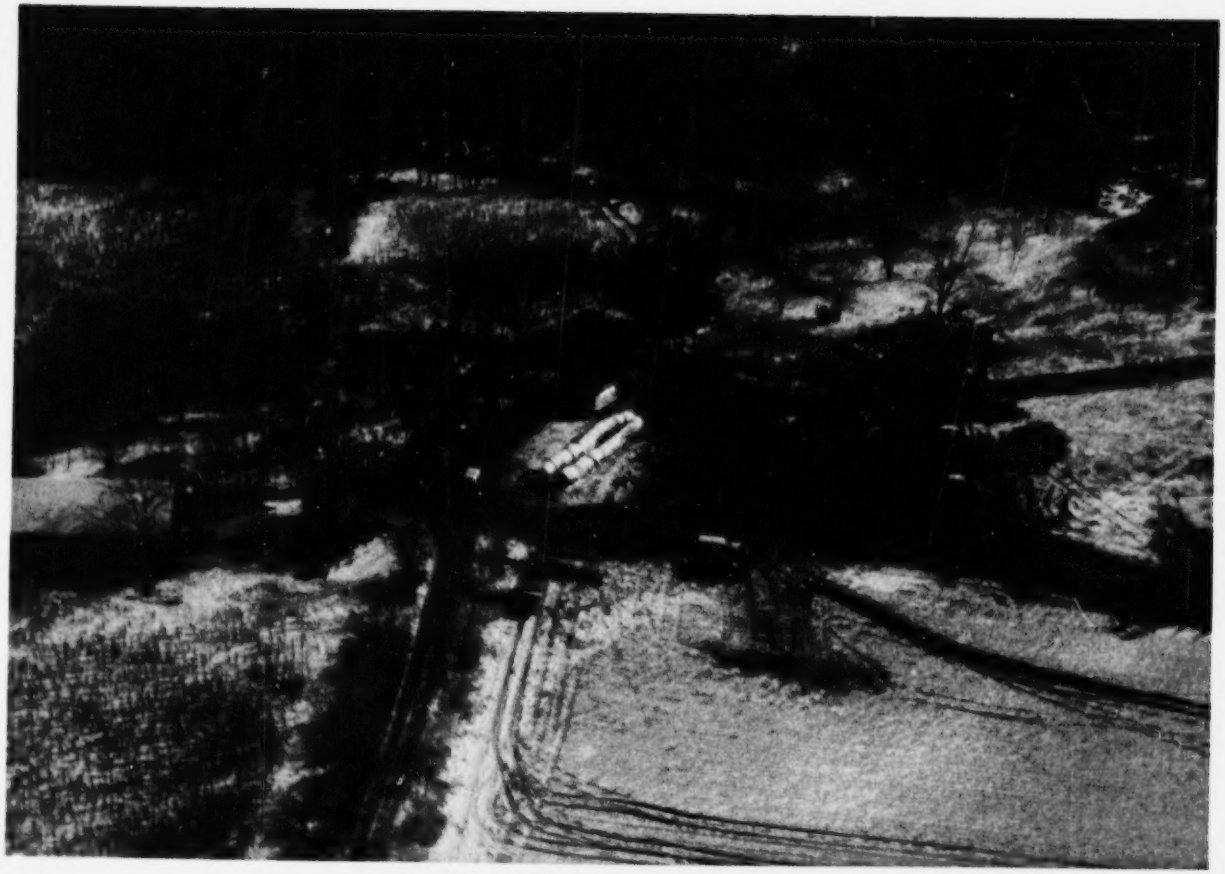
DRUMS ON AND UNDER ICE IN STUMP GAP CREEK

DRUMS OF WASTES IN STUMP GAP CREEK DRAINAGE AREA

DRUMS CONTAINING WASTE MATERIALS IN STUMP GAP CREEK

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM MEETING

TRANSPORTING DRUMS TO TRANSFER AREA



AERIAL VIEW OF TRANSFER AREA

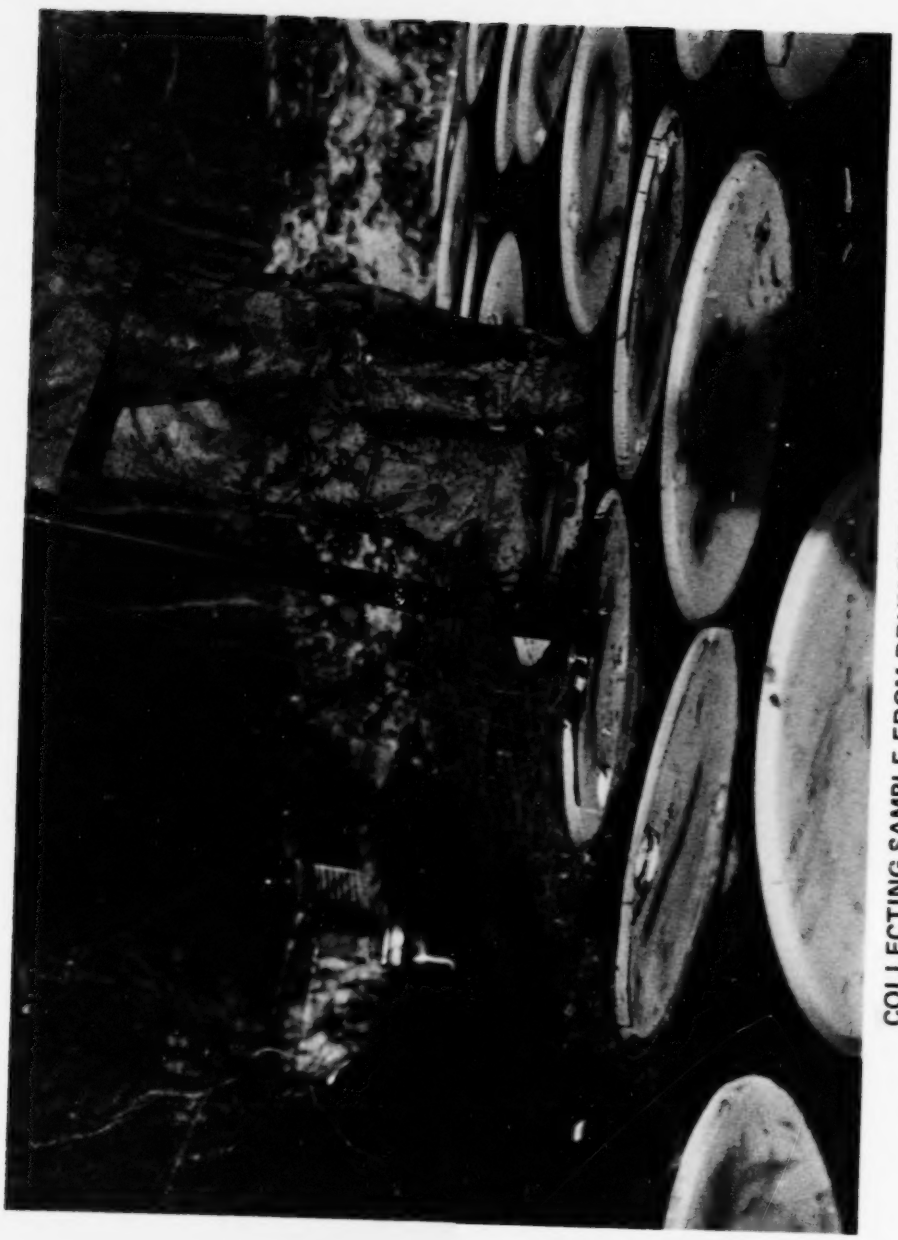
AERIAL VIEW OF TRANSFER AREA

ARMY PERSONNEL LAYING GRID TO LOCATE UNDERGROUND DRUMS

DAMAGED DRUMS CONTAINING SLUDGE PRIOR TO
COVERING WITH PLASTIC AND SOIL

ARMY PERSONNEL USING MINE DETECTORS TO LOCATE UNDERGROUND DRUMS

AREA FOR TRANSFERRING HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM
THE DAMAGED DRUMS TO RECONDITIONED DRUMS



COLLECTING SAMPLE FROM DRUM FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSES

TRANSFERRING HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FROM DAMAGED DRUM

HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS COVERED WITH SOIL UNTIL FINAL DISPOSAL COULD BE ARRANGED

WASTE MATERIAL COVERED WITH PLASTIC

4. DISPOSITION OF DRUMS

Eight hundred thirty drums containing hazardous substances were removed from Stump Gap Creek to relieve an emergency situation. The drums were transported to the highest ground in the area. The liquid phase of these drums was pumped into a skid tank and then transferred into reconditioned DOT-approved drums. It was not possible to empty all of the damaged drums because some of them contained sludge and frozen material.

The empty drums and those containing sludge were stored at the transfer area, diked, covered with plastic, and topped with about a foot of soil. About 300 cubic yards of empty barrels, contaminated soil, and sludge had to be removed and disposed of at an approved hazardous waste site.

The Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection obtained money from the governor's emergency fund to remove and dispose of this material. They received a bid from Nuclear Engineering Company to dispose of the drums, sludge, and contaminated soil at its site near Robstown, Texas. The initial price quoted was $30,000. However, negotiations were terminated when Nuclear Engineering upped the fee for transportation and disposal to $60,000.

The state agency took bids from several other companies and decided to use NEWCO. NEWCO was to dispose of the material at its site in Williamsport, Ohio. The drums containing hazardous substance were to be incinerated, and the sludge and contaminated soil landfilled.

The waste material was transported from the Stump Gap Creek area to the Ohio site, but the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency refused to allow NEWCO to incinerate the waste material. Thus, NEWCO put the drums in a "safe storage area." It is not known where this "safe storage area" is located.

A helicopter flight observation of the Stump Gap Creek area on February 9, 1979, showed that NEWCO had left a mess on Mrs. Bennie Severmes' property. Contaminated soil, sludge, and hay remained scattered over this property. The OSC was assured that NEWCO would finish the job.

5. STUMP GAP CREEK
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT LOG

5 JANUARY 1979, FRIDAY

1600 EPA authorized to spend up to $100,000 to remove environmental emergency created by contamination by the drums containing hazardous substances. Streams affected were Stump Gap Creek and Pond Creek located one mile north of West Point, Kentucky, along route 31W. Estimated 600 drums, 200 of which are located within the waters of the subject creeks. EPA contracting officer notified O & H materials as the prime contractor for removal of the drums. Notified USCG PIA team to assist at approximately 1630. ERT will provide project officer. PIA team arrived on scene 2120. Briefed by Mr. Stonebraker EPA. O & H Materials to be on scene 6 January.

6 JANUARY 1979, SATURDAY

1130 Established Command Post at motel (Best Western), room 221. O & H Materials on scene 1230. Advised by EPA attorney, Sara Turnipseed, that permission has been granted by property owner to enter his property to begin cleanup operations. Twenty-five drums secured to higher ground as well as removing three drums that were floating in Pond Creek. PIA team to begin contacting local news media. Phone communications set up in C.P. Two GST personnel requested and arrived on scene 1900.

7 JANUARY 1979, SUNDAY

1930 OSC and Contractor Meeting

Personnel Present: J. Stonebraker, EPA OSC; John Gilbert, EPA ERT; Ben Eason, USCG PAO; Richard Griggs, USCG PAO; Joe Kirk, O & H Materials; Greg Githens, O & H Materials; C. Benson, USCG GST; H. Rauh, USCG GST. Future plans and recommendations were discussed concerning subject spill incident. Mr. Stonebraker advised that there will be convening of the RRT 8 January 1979, approximately 1300. Also mentioned was the fact that the Governor of Kentucky may grant a day off to all state employees due to the adverse weather. The documentation and logging procedures for the removal of drums were discussed and no definite plan of procedures was settled on. Mr. Kirk advised the OSC that he will attempt to remove some drums from the water tomorrow (8 January). There is no definite time on the arrival of 55-gallon drums (at this time), but will be arriving from Louisville sometime 8 January. The drums will be used to store the product till a disposal sight is set on. Mr. Eason indicated that there will be a press conference on scene for the local news media. Everybody present agrees that the press personnel should be kept at a safe distance from the transfer operation. Mr. Kirk advised OSC that his work crew will depart the motel at 0700 to begin work OPS. Mr. Gilbert will accompany and supervise the OPS. Benson and Rauh will call the GSA motor pool in Louisville to acquire a 4-wheel drive vehicle. Mr. Eason advised that his press conference will be held at 1400. Another triton will be needed from the GST to facilitate better communications. 132 drums have been removed to high ground total to date. Five drums were moved yesterday, bringing the total to 137 drums moved to date. Two separate systems will be used to document the transfer of product from the drums.

1. For legal purposes, each drum will be numbered, sampled, and photographed before being emptied into a skid tank.

2. For general record purposes, a count will be made each day on how many drums were removed, transferred, and destroyed. This information will be for daily sheet entries. (System NG #1 may be revised.)

Subject meeting secured 2040 L/T.

ADDITIONAL ENTRIES FOR 7 JANUARY 1979

Contacted Jack McClure, Assistant Commissioner of Kentucky Department of Natural Resources (KDNR), advised him of situation. Advised EPA will handle public information from scene and requested state PIO contact.

1710 Requested by OSL limited activation of RRT, to be convened 1300 January 8, 1979, Best Western Motel, Shepardsville, Kentucky.

1930 Conducted OSC end of day meeting (see first entry for information). Secured 2040 l/t.

8 JANUARY 1979, MONDAY

0810 Called Louisville GSA motor pool inquiring about a 4-wheel drive vehicle. No vehicle available at this time.

0817 Called C.O.E. navigation branch about procuring a 4-wheel drive vehicle. No vehicle available.

0830 Called C.O.E. construction - same, no vehicle available. Advise Stonebraker to contact DOD representative to establish liaison with United States Army Fort Knox to acquire a vehicle.

0831 Received call from Bob Sholar advising that permission has been granted to gain access to the racetrack.

0850 Telephone Company called to make arrangements for one on-scene telephone to be installed today.

0900 Col. Sadler, DOD NRT Member, called OSC. Sadler will establish contact at Fort Knox and help OSC with transportation and communication problems. Fort Knox contact will return call OSC.

1000 Talked with Mr. Sutherland, Fort Knox. Telephone # (502) 624-2751, "5448," "3613." Will provide us with a 6-passenger pick-up and will help establish communications.

1030 Polrep one telefaxed to EPA 4.

1035 PAL Griggs advised LTJG Eason that personnel from Jefferson County Sheriff's Office contacted and advised of operations at site.

1145 Conversation between Eason and A.P. Frankfort (Marie Braden) revealed that A.P. was told by somebody that waste would be disposed of in Alabama. OSC was not aware that any decision had been made.

1310 RRT Meeting called to discuss drum problem and train derailment near.

1455 RRT Meeting ended.

1500 POLREP one read to Chris - EPA 4.

1510 OSC depart for scene.

1730 OSC return.

1940 At the site at 1145 Mr. Eubank (933-1404) showed up. He was asked to inspect the site by Mr. Jesse Bellew (282-3888) owner of the racetrack. Mr. Bellew owns all the land from the 2nd telephone pole to Salt River and 31W to Pond Creek except the small farm owned by Distler. Distler owns the weed field.

Mr. Eubank said the soybeans still good.

Mr. Eubank also said we had torn up a water well at the old home site. I talked to the D6 operator who said he hit only an old trough.

The land north of the 2nd telephone pole is owned by Ms. Bernie of the First/Last Chance liquor store.

Mr. Milburn Walker (447-5276) father of the leasee of the soy beans and corn on site; son's name Victor Walker (543-4548).

I gave both Mr. Eubank and Walker the OSC's name along with mine. JMA

2345 POLREP two telefaxed to EPA 4.

9 JANUARY 1979, TUESDAY

0730 OSC Command Post manned.

0814 Mike Carter EPA Athens called and advised they are coming to site and intend sample streams in farm and brickyard area. Concerned about need for search warrant to gain access.

0819 Gordon Golf called and spoke with John Gilbert.

0824 Jack McClure called Stonebraker to advise of delay in arriving meeting due wx.

0833 Al Smith dictates POLREP two and Region IV office.

0837 Cdr. Gregg COTP Louisville provided following river data based on prediction obtained 1500 8 January 1979:

January 9	January 10	January 11
40.0	39.0	38.5

0700 reading 9 January 1979 was 39.3.
Predictions for 10th, 11th, and 12th expected 1500 today.

0853 Linton, Region IV called Stonebraker; advised he will contact Fort Knox environmental personnel Chaudoin and Kifer and chief of staff, Colonel Thomas G. Graham.

0925 Depart CP for on-site news conference.

1000 Chris from Region IV called to advise POLREP 2 (now POLREP 3) was unreadable from magna fox. As per Al Smith directive future POLREPs are to be dictated.

1035 Arthur Linton called and passed following information for Stonebraker: Fort Knox environmental contact is Bill Chaudoin (pronounced Chadin) (502) 624-3629 or 4654. Recommend get off duff and go see him at Fort. Col. Gunner is facilities engineer and Col. Quinn is chief of staff. Army is interested in knowing length of time involved with storage and would drums require more security than simply setting them within fort boundaries. Army will not provide extra security. Army has possible site they do not think is in floodplain. For final authorization to use site, OSC may need to declare that situation requires emergency storage. Otherwise will have to arrange for storage by alternate method. Linton will support

Jack's decision. Again Linton feels it is best to talk to Army personnel by visiting fort.

1110 John Gilbert phoned and advised that OH Trailer now has phone, 922-4692.

1120 Clay Rice, Courier-Journal, interviews OSC Stonebraker.

1155 Lt. Walton, MSO Louisville, advised that helo (arranged for by CG) froze up and would not be available for overflight today. If desired for 10 January 1979, call Bob Poole at (812) 282-3377. Company is "Whirlaway."

1213 Wilson from state called for Roark to get phone numbers.

1231 Jack McClure requested aerial photos which CG exhibited at RRT meeting 8 January. Contacted MSO Louisville, Lt. Walter, with request for photos and if possible, delivery to motel for McClure pickup. Walton felt that Cdr. Gregg had photos but not sure of location. Gregg at train derailment site and unavailable. CG has negatives for future use by state if desired; McClure advised photos not available at this time.

1250 McClure called to request Stonebraker or Smith bring Polaroid to him at work site when EPA returned. Advised him Benson had camera at site we assumed.

1400 Contacted Gordon Gulf for list of carcinogens. Awaiting reply on 13 chemicals sampled.

1415 Ken Sutherland called; desires to send two men to site at 3 p.m. to survey area. Advised John Gilbert and he will escort.

1424 Larry O'Neal called for information on wells, i.e., which are the communities or wells indicated in telegram. Replied generally without specifics on towns.

1430 Gordon Howard Epic called for information on site. Can't fly today due icing. Local contractor Steve Jennings will attempt tomorrow. Already has photos of flood. Site on farm 38° 00' 85° 56'. Passed information for photos of brickyard and Valley of Drums. Gordon Howard (703) 557-3110.

1500 COTP called with river levels predicted for 0700 on 10th 38.8, 11th 39.0, 12th 35.5.

1520 Griggs advised EPA O'Neal of decision on Pres. telegram and that we are not certain as to which wells are referred to. Federal OSC and state reps agreed in RRT meeting not to release telegram. O'Neal stated it had already been released since he received OK from Gov. Press Secretary, Gary Duxier; intend to advise O'Neal to clear or advise OSC of future releases before going out to media. Plan to advise Smith and Biglane. Smith advised and he passed to Biglane. Concur with OSC.

1533 Called Gordon Guff for carcinogen status. He had not found any that were. Since some of drum contents are by-products, he went to OSHA, Dave Weitzman, who will call us in a couple of hours. I called Frank Ashley, 1-895-1368, New York Times, but got no answer (called again at 1702 with no answer). (Contact made 1835.)

1700 Dave Weitzman (EPA) (202) 755-4390 called with following data on next page. Only Naphthalene is listed and is listed in OSHA's listing as proposed Class 2 carcinogen.

1705 Sholar visited CP stated that Ron Reinke of NEWCO will meet him on Thursday, 0830 in Louisville and then visit site for more accurate cost estimate on disposal. Phone estimate is $15,000 and $4.00/drum for transportation. Also I learned earlier from Curtis Rosser of Chemical Waste Management he is contacting state on disposal.

1810 John Gilbert returns from site, i.e., arrived CP.

1830 OSC Stonebraker returns Command Post.

2345 Manning of Command Post suspended for the night

R.S Griggs, PIA Team

Additional chemical data obtained from Dave Weitzman

Xylene - not listed as carcinogen.
Toluene - not listed.
Octylphthalate - no data found.
Tetrachloroethylene - not listed but very toxic.
Alkylbenzene C-3, C-4, C-4 - found nothing under Alkyl.
Naphthalene - listed as proposed Class 2 carcinogen.
Dibutyl Phthalate - not listed.
Dimethyl Phthalate - not listed.
Octyl Phthalate - found no information.
Methyl Thenanthrene -
Hexa and Octa - not listed as carcinogen.
Trichloroethylene - not listed but shown to cause cancer in mice.

10 JANUARY 1979, WEDNESDAY

0645 Best Western Command Post manned, Room 221.

0723 OSC Stonebraker and DCI Benson depart command for work site and visit to Fort Knox.

0730 Courier-Journal reporter Clay Rice called for update and questions on "Valley of Drums" approximately five miles north of Shepherdsville on highway 1020.

0803 John Gilbert, EPA ERT, departs command post enroute. Steve Jennings aerial photo at Louisville airport (502) 366-4571 to discuss aerial photos to be taken today of Stump Gap Creek and

vicinity, West Point Brickyard, and "Valley of Drums," five miles north of Shepardsville east of highway 1020.

0820 Gordon Guff EPA called for update from POLREP 4, 10:31 p.m., January 9. Al Smith advised it would be sent via TWX shortly.

0825 POLREP 4 dictated to Chris in Region IV for TWX asap to all parties.

0920 John Gilbert called from airport. Information passed on radio pickup: Delta #006, Org. - MSY, Serial # 7587-3140 GBL # K-4782145 signed 8 January 1200. Routing: Atlanta on Delta to SDF Louisville. For pick-up by Benson or Raugh (GST 601 688-2380). Also overflight still scheduled for 1000.

0945 Mr. Rosier (sp.?), Livington, Alabama, called Command Post for McClure to inform him that drum transportation would begin Monday as per their verbal contract. Rosier indicated he was not sure who was paying. Smith advised him to talk to OSC and stated that federal government does not have a contract or agreement of any kind with Rosier or anyone else as of now. Rosier felt he was "low bidder" and had the job.

0953 OSC called and advised army was delayed but still expected to arrive this morning. Smith advised OSC of Rosier conversation at 0945.

1015 Smith and Eason depart CP for work site.

1112 Gilbert returns to Command Post from airport with GST radio equipment.

1115 Media interest update: Courier-Journal, two TVs, and two radios called with questions about "Valley of Drums." Advised that EPA primary concern and funding is for farm site. Am not aware of any EPA action planned. Have visited site. State has been aware for some time.

1145 John Gilbert, EPA ERT, departs for work site.

1240 Herb called with mine detector status. See 1305 for report.

1300 Nancy Duncan called to advise that she has been replaced by Ed Shelby, 564-2041. Also to correct some misinformation. State and EPA are not sharing costs and disposal site is not yet definite. (Al Taylor 18,000 short, i.e., difference in cost.) EPA will work till money runs out. Also state is going with release spelling out background.

1305 Eason called with update on army mine detectors and sites of buried drums. Also to put Clark on standby.

1357 I passed to Greg request for OH feature article Chemical Engineering News calling back for Stonebraker.

1451 Cdr. Gregg called with river forecast 0700 today 38' 11-39.0', 12-37.0', 13-32.0'. Brief him on finding buried drums.

1510 Passed to OSC and Eason that McClure says permission obtained from Distler attorney to go on brickyard for sampling water and he assumes drums.

1540 Contacted Clark, PIA Team, in Virginia and instructed him to proceed to Kentucky.

1608 Debbie Hockensmith arrives Command Post.

1617 Dave Weitzman, EPA, called to say Trichloroethylene is Class 1 carcinogen. It is listed as ethylene, trichloro in OSHA's proposed listing.

1618 Rosier called Smith to say he did not have a contract for transport and disposal of drums.

1657 OSC enroute Command Post.

1706 OSC, Eason, Gilbert arrives.

0200 Command Post secured.

R. S. Griggs, PIA Team

11 JANUARY 1979, THURSDAY

0630 Command Post, Room 221, Best Western manned. Larry Clark, 3rd PIA team member, arrived 0245.

0716 Capt. Craig, Fort Knox reports that a number of soldiers involved in mine survey reported to medical clinic with vomiting and cramps. Benson advised Capt. that problem would be discussed with OSC and we would be back in touch. Capt. Craig 624-6355.

0726 Called Capt. Craig. Duty officer stated Capt. was in Colonel's office and not available. I requested Capt. be advised of my call and I would call again in 10 minutes.

0730 Capt. Sprouse, Chief, Public Affairs Fort Knox called, 624-3351 or 7451 or 3051 or 4413. Information passed to reporter Jim Brown by Sprouse. Not aware of reimbursement procedures for use of soldiers. Would like to know for media.
1 4x4 5 detectors 1 Helo
19th Engineer Battalion performing, labeled as training. I stated EPA has no problem with interview on Army participation. Brown stated OSC and Col. Pagel (sp.) in meeting. Why? (WSAC) Boss is Lt. Col. Duchin. 2nd Walter Freeland. Sgt. 1st Albert Sweet. Annkeever

0732 Capt. Craig confirmed 3 persons complaining of symptoms. A 4th also but not one of personnel involved at work site. The

3 will be admitted to hospital for observation and treatment as virus. Craig also advised Benson they would bring several Mark V protective masks just in case.

Benson also spoke with Capt. Burton to express appreciation for work but to request that personnel conduct themselves in a more serious manner when on scene due to public attention drawn to situation.

0812 Capt. Sprouse (351-1673 home), passed information on 3 going to hospital treat as virus. Ft. Duty Officer, 624-6951 or 6450 has numbers of all. Unit sending med officer along and bringing protective masks. May or may not wear masks, Sprouse doesn't know.

0813 Stonebraker received call from Baldwin.

0826 Capt. Sprouse called to say protective masks are not being brought to work site.

0830 Stonebraker called by Little.

0918 Fort called on medical problem.

0919 Ken Biglane called; nothing specific.

0922 John Gilbert contacted by Fort.

0932 Called Capt. Sprouse and requested he relay to Craig that OSC and Benson enroute for meeting with Sutherland.

0937 Advised McClure of Army medical situation, as he had a question about it from fire marshall. Further, we wish to keep this quiet until we confirm or determine exactly what the problem is. Army concurred with this position. No workmen or EPA personnel have similar symptoms.

0940 Eason advises Ellis-Dep. Fire Marshall of same information as 0937.

0943 McClures says Roark and Wilson coming in by helo around 1400 and that McClure is state contact on scene for media.

0945 Eason, McClure, Clark depart for work site.

0948 Gilbert calls to say OSC should meet with someone at Fort regarding 4 persons hospitalized. I advised Gilbert that was OSC's intention.

0953 Sutherland at Fort called to confirm that OSC and Benson were enroute.

0955 WHAS Radio called for OSC. OSC not available but media briefed on latest.

0959 Telefaxed p. 1 of POLREP 5 to Region IV . Began p. 2.

1008 Gordon Guff called with following for OSC. OSC and OH proposed scope of work comes to $120,000.00. Guff wants/needs to know what OSC desires to cut from proposed work to get cost down to $100,000. Guff needs this information so he can go to contracting today.

1017 Pass chemical information to Lt. on Capt. Craig's staff since Benson left it behind.

1029 Smith needs photo of drums in field relative to soy beans to show how drums were positioned prior to pickup. Also needs wide-angle shot of field from barn when work completed to show maximum amount of damage to soybeans. This documentation is required for upcoming legal action.

1036 Mr. McAllister from building 1227, 624-5748, called and has no problems doing processing. Can probably do B & W this after-

noon. E-6 by late tomorrow and C-41 Vericolor late tomorrow or next day but not necessarily prints. I stated someone would be in contact with him.

1054 Completed dictation of POLREP 5 to Chris in Region IV begun at 1030. Telefaxed material was unreadable.

1058 WHAS-TV advised they were coming to site at approximately 1.30 P.M. today; primarily interested in filming water sampling.

1107 Cdr. Gregg called for update. He plans to visit site.

1118 Dave Hopkins, EPA, and Messrs. White and Little, RA EPA, are in Louisville and want to see Stonebraker at valley of drums around noon. I advise Hopkins OSC was out of contact at the moment. After further discussion, Hopkins, White, and Little decided to come to command post at 12:30 and then go to valley -if not with OSC then someone who knew the way. OH Trailer phone busy.

1127 Passed msg to OH Trailer, Clark, to advise OSC of Hopkins, White, and Little's intentions.

1130 Ms. Woods, Allied Phone Co., 543-2231, would like billing information on CP phones.

1135 Foxy waitress delivers lunch-break...

1148 McClure and Eason return to Command Post from worksite.

1150 Clark called on processing information.
$25. 11x14 $17. 8x10 150% charge for rush.
Get it by 3:00 P.M. Can have down in 4-5 hours. $5/roll E-6 processing.

1153 Herb returns from Airport with 3rd GST man.

1205 Griggs relieved by Eason in Command Post.

1255 Received call from NBC Chicago. Eason and McClure talked to him.

1335 Al Smith request that OSC or Mike Carter call Trainer regarding Valley of the Drums.

1337 Notified PA2 Clark to pass information to OSC or Carter.

1355 Mr. White arrived on scene.

1420 OSC arrives by Army helicopter.

1435 OSC, Mooney, Roark, White, Little, depart for helicopter overflight of the Valley, farm, and Brickyard.

1440 Benson radio transmission from Army helicopter indicates that he has spotted 75-100 more drums approximately 1/4 mile north of major disposal area.

1640 OSC returns to CP.

1706 Griggs and Clark return to CP.

2100 Jim Marshal, Chemical Waste Services Inc., arrived to discuss disposal and visit.

2130 Durrin Film Inc. crew arrived command post for EPA filming of operation. Durrin Films, Inc., 4926 Sedgwick St., NW, Washington, D.C., 20016

2300 Command Post secured for night.

R. Griggs

12 JANUARY 1979, FRIDAY

0645 Command Post manned.

0700 2nd skidtank arrived to speed transfer at site.

0738 Capt. Sprouse, USA PIO, requests we mention Ft. Knox more when talking of Army. He is awaiting call from hospital for update. Also awaiting return call from Eason.

0758 Clay Rice, Courier-Journal, called on additional funding. I replied that discussion had been going on to get funding, but no money actually received. We do expect to receive 30-50 K but FDAA funds are, as I understand, generally intended for reimbursement. FDAA funds are for removal of drums affected by flood waters. Discussion will continue today on application of funds.

0750 Steve Shannon, State Hazardous Materials and Waste Management, arrives CP.

0805 Debbie Hockensmith called; she is in her Frankfort office.

0810 (Benson, Herb, and Dutch), GST depart for site.

0833 POLREP Six dictated to Chris in Region IV for further transmittal.

0837 Al Smith calls OSC Stonebraker.

0845 Eason and Film crew depart CP enroute site.
Snow begins falling in Shepherdsville.

0903 David Stevens, county judge's office, will be at site to speak with EPA.

0908 Benson called and has set up security at work site to establish better control on non-essential personnel. No one is restricted from area but personnel other than EPA, CG and OH Material and State will be escorted for safety considerations and to control access to chemical transfer site.

0917 John McClure arrives command post; msg. passed to wait for Marshal.

0934 FDAA, Bracewell, called for OSC. Today's meeting is set for 1:00 P.M. vice 12:00.

0942 Benson advises Army desires not to work Saturday or Sunday but will if ordered. Almost completed Creek areas and into soybean field this P.M. Heat in tent, security almost complete. Bob Panning, Ott Roger in charge of ops. Smooth out transfer ops. May need helicopter flight before weather sets in. GST member cannot locate drums in site behind Bennies Liquors.

1005 Little called to advise that Dickenson and Rita Davenport coming down. Concern about disposal suggest getting with state and Region V on Ohio disposal site. Information passed to OSC.

1018 Gordon Guff desires photos sent to Washington, D.C.

1023 Stonebraker calls Little at (404) 546-3136 or 3133.

1024 Gilbert contacts Clark at Aerial Photo to have prints sent to D.C.

1115 Waitress delivering lunch definitely <u>not</u> foxy.

1119 Benson called. Forestry reports drums on Blue Lick or Blue Creek Rd. of 61 north of Shepherdsville. Sholar says that is permitted site owned by Smith.

1244 Meeting. McClure, Asst. to Commissioner; Gilbert, ERT; Panning, OH Mat; Bracewell, Stonebraker.

Up to $50,000 transferred, but for what specifically. Only to get free floating or resting drums along bank and get to a site for further work. Does not cover drum to drum transfer, or highway transport. Discussion of what, work, men, and equipment was drum recovery related and what was related to transfer ops. FDAA may not pay to get equipment or men home. Cover cost of getting men and equipment to come due emergency. May not cover cost of mashing and loading drums.

1309 Meeting continues FDAA representative check on funding to get men and equipment home today. Is damage to bean field reimburseable? Also cost of dressing up area. Definitely no FDAA funding for digging. Estimated cost to get men and equipment home on regular day 8K and 10K for overtime.

1325 McClure departs Command Post for overflight and 3:00 P.M. with state attorney Glover at Bennie's Last Chance Liquors and then 3-3:30 meeting with Distler at Brickyard. McClure should be back by CP in late afternoon.

1349 Fort Knox called for Stonebraker, regarding health problem. 3 additional personnel checked into hospital. OSC to depart for Fort meeting.

1408 Fort Knox called again. Same reason.

1418 OSC Dpt. C/P ENR FARM

1420 Clark called OH trailer-ask duty person to contact Benson-Benson to remain at farm pending arrival of OSC.

1441 Griggs conducted interview with Mobile Radio WLRG. Stated Livingston has not yet been decided on but was being con-

1744 Stonebraker call Biglane at home-not there. Clark returns with aerial contact prints. Vegas to do blow-ups.

2030 Stonebraker reaches Biglane at home.

2206 Estimate 830 drums recovered to date from surface area. Estimate 150 metal contacts with about 2/3 of area covered. Estimate completion of drum to drum transfer on Sunday. Waste transfer to continue thru weekend. Army to resume survey on Monday. Believe all surface drums recovered.

2320 Secured command post for the night.

R.S. Griggs

13 JANUARY 1979, SATURDAY

0715 Command post manned by Griggs and Stonebraker.

0755 OSC phones OH Trailer-no answer.

0758 GST Veenstra reports in for days work.

0800 OSC phones Holiday Inn on 31W, 1-448-2020, for OH Bob Panning. No answer in Panning's room.

0818 OSC contacts Panning at OH Trailer. Advises that drums are probably going to Alabama and that will require pallets and banding.

0835 GST Veenstra departs Command Post for work site to monitor drum to drum waste transfer.

1009 OH Materials called and spoke with Stonebraker.

1011 OSC departs command post to visit L & N train derailment at Simpsonville. Expected to return CP 1:00 to 1:30 P.M.

1027 Gordon Howard arrives Command Post for photo interpretation.

1105 Spoke with Greg from OH. He reports Ch. 32 TV just arrived. Transfer ops continue. Two drums giving off vapors. One OH man inhaled vapors thru respirator and had to (or was) taken aside to rest and "get some fresh air" according to Greg. Crew working in john boat to recover barrel in tree. Problem with escort of media since no federal government rep on scene. OH bringing in additional protective suits and breathing apparatus. Sample of "hot" product taken for analysis.

1110 Eason, Benson, Rauh depart CP for work site. UPI calls for update-wanted to know when drums would be transported to Livingston, Alabama site. I stated that Ala. was probably the best and most likely site but not yet definite. UPI was particularly interested since they have received inquiries from Mobile.

1150 Jim Brown, WSAC radio, called for update on ops, disposal of drums, potential for further study of area, other locations, etc., etc.

1155 Clark departed for airport.

1215 Tried to call OH Trailer for status report to update UPI-no answer.

1223 WAVE Tom Burnett called for update.

1243 OH (419) 423-3526. Joe Kirk called for OSC. OSC should return call to OH office # and office can contact Joe.

1300 Trailer called to report that 94 reconditioned drums filled as of this morning. UPI updated.

1315 Clark returns from airport.

1410 Spoke with Panning at work site. Ops continue checking spots for possible drums missed. Kirk coming in this evening.

1436 OSC returns Command Post.

1450 Benson and Eason returned command post.

1729 OSC contacts Captain Kirkland to express appreciation for PIA Team.

1731 GST Veenstra radioed CP and reported 37 drums filled today-bringing estimated total filled to approximately 131.

1735 Veenstra arrives command post.

2050 Don Price-Resource Industries
(312) 832-8680 Res., (312)654-8800
Regards to disposal.

2300 Secured CP for night.

14 JANUARY 1979, SUNDAY

0710 Command post manned.

0720 Gordon Howard checks in with CP. Anticipate arrival of aerial photo enlargements at 10:12 A.M. on American flight #216.

0759 OSC checks in with command post.

0830 GST Raugh departs for OH trailer to work on funds expended.

0927 GST Veenstra departs for site to monitor transfer ops.

0930 ACOE rep. Norman Longworth, (502) 935-0440, 10450 Lower River Rd. between Valley Village and Valley Station on 31W should have considerable local knowledge of drainage, land ownership, plans for Stump Gap Creek recreation area.

0954 GST Rauh reports work is underway at site. He and Panning (OH Mat.) will come to CP shortly to go over costs. Situation looks dismal.

1130 OSC advised McClure from state of situation, i.e., exhausted funds no money for disposal and to advise Mooney.

1200 OSC called Biglane and advised that there is no money for disposal or transport of old or reconditioned drums. Drums will have to remain at work site with diking and plastic covering. OSC will issue Hr to OH material stating this is OSC's decision and relieving them of responsibility. Quote on Louisville disposal site $25./load.

1428 OSC departs Command Post to visit site and give Mrs. Bennie the bad news.

1656 Jack McClure phoned to report that Jerry Rocky of NEWCO made bid of $9,700 to dispose of product in drums. Drums would be transported to Texas site. Cost to include transportation. No sample required. OSC informed of call.

1700 Gordon Howard returned with enlargements of aerial photos processed by Las Vegas lab.

1800 News media interest continued thru the day and increased significantly as a result of EPA News Release #4 "Lack of Funds." Army Fort Knox Captain Sprouse and Lieutenant Colonel Duchin advised of our mention of 19th Eng. Battalion participation in survey. No problems.

1900 OSC advises Mrs. Bennie, Bennies First and Last Chance Liquors on Dixie Hwy., (502) 922-4713.

2100 Captain Craig called and advised that relative of sick soldier contacted Senator or Congressman Bryon's office in Maryland and stated that soldier had been exposed to hazardous chemicals on civilian job.

15 JANUARY 1979, MONDAY

0615 Command Post manned in anticipation of flood of news media interest following News Release #4.

0640 OSC and Clark up and about.

0715 Remainder of crew on the move.

0724 Captain Craig called OSC. Believes Senator Barnes just elected replacing Senator Stears.

0748 Log Entry for future information.
Victor Walker (502) 543-4548 Soybean Owner.
Walker Real Estate Broker 447-5276.
Milburn Walker owns hay at work site.

0750 Benson, Rauh, Veenstra GST departed CP for work site.

0816 Phone billing address, as follows, passed to Ms. Wood, Allied Phone Co. (502) 543-2231: U.S. EPA Region IV.
345 Courtland St. NE, Atlanta GA 30308.
Attn: Gene Mullis

0818 Smith directs OSC to dis-establish CP at end of day.

0820 OSC dictated POLREP seven to Francis EEB, Region IV.

0840 New Release read to Hagen Thompson, Region IV.

1000 John Gilbert arrives Command Post. Eason departs CP for site for media coming to scene.

1004 Log entry for future information
Resource Industries of Ala: 652-9529 office,
home (205) 652-9467.

Curtis Rosser, Atlanta.
Vic Johnson,
Don Price, Oak Brook (312) 832-8680, (312) 654-8800

1024 Gilbert reports that rep from OH Material Inc. will deliver samples to Atlanta.

1030 Gilbert talked to Benson. They got some readings behind Ms. Bennie's and will dig in an attempt to locate a drum.

1133 Log removed from CP by OSC.

1200 OSC at site - Contractor in process of constructing dike around reconditioned barrels. Empty barrels and those containing sludge were diked covered with plastic and topped with about a foot of soil.

1300 Talked to Miss Benny. Explain what we were doing and told her EPA attornies would contact her later about her property.

1350 Jack McClure, Asst. Commissioner for Ky. said he had been contacted by some one who would dispose of the material free of charge.

1450 Job completed. OSC departed for Atlanta.

16 JANUARY 1979, TUESDAY

1430 Organized Task Force - people from Enf. Division and Air and Hazardous Materials Division. Briefed John White about the disposal sites.

17 JANUARY 1979, WEDNESDAY

1300 Task Force met with Commissioner Roark, Ky, D.N.R. and Charles Seavers - Developed action plan for "Valley of the Drums," Brickyard and Farm. See enclosures.

18 JANUARY 1979, THURSDAY

1030 Meeting with John White.

The following people were present: Paul Traina, Jack Stonebraker, Ron Allen, Sara Turnipseed, Frank Reed, Gene Mullis, Bill McBride, Alec Little, and R.C.

Mr. White had just talked to Secretary Mooney, Ky. D.N.R. Mr. Mooney indicated that he had obtained about $12,000 from Governor's Emergency Fund. However, Ky. could not make a contract with a private contractor to remove or dispose of hazardous materials. Mr. Mooney requested that EPA make the contract to dispose of the 270 barrels located on farm. They in turn would reimburse EPA. The state had a firm offer from TECO to transport and dispose of liquid in the barrels at their Texas site (near Robtown Tex.) for $9,700.

Gene Mullis advised Mr. White they could make a contract with TECO up to $10,000 and get reimbursement from the state. I advised Mr. White that it would cost more than $10,000 because men and a piece of heavy equipment would be needed for loading trucks.

I also advised Mr. White that EPA Region VI and the state of Texas should be notified that material was being shipped to their state. EPA can not be a part of any "Gypsy Hauling." Mr. White agreed but said not to advise them until everything was set. He wanted EPA to be the conduit for the state in the contractual arrangements.

1400 I talked to Jack McClure and advised him that EPA could make a contract with TECO for $10,000 but we didn't have a mechanism for being reimbursed beyond $10,000. He said maybe the state could contract with someone to load the trucks.

1430 I made out a requisition for the contract with TECO. Paul Traina signed it and took it up to the RA.

1500 Ben Benson reported another suspected dumping site. In a conversation with a former employee of Donald Distler, it was reported that drums were stored at an old distillery in Ekron, Ky. (Meade Co.). It is also believed that drums were pumped into a well at this location. Also there are several sites in the hills around West Point, Ky. where he use take drums (sic).

19 JANUARY 1979, FRIDAY

0730 Talked to Joe Kirk, O.H. materials. Apparently 7 of his men who were involved in the clean-up have obtained an attorney and plan to bring suit against O.H. for exposure to chemicals.

0900 Alec Little told Paul Traina and I that Secretary Mooney was going to contract with a private company for disposal of material removed from Stump Gap Creek. That EPA would not have to act as the conduit for the transfer of funds. The removal and disposal of these wastes would begin this weekend.

Mr. Little told me to advise Region VI that Ky. was going to dispose of the hazardous waste in Texas near Robtown.

1030 I called Dick Peckham, EEB Region VI, and advised him of the situation. He said information would be passed on to Mr. Hartman, solid waste. He in turn would contact the state agency. Stonebraker also told Jim Scarbrough and John Dickenson about Ky. plans.

1100 The U.S. Army 19th Eng. Bat. from Fort Knox had completed their mission assignment. It is believed that drums are buried in a trench 15' x 100' (depth unknown) on county property about 1/2 mile downstream from Miss Benny's barn.

Mr. Traina wants U.S. Army to use detector at brickyard and the Valley as soon as legal matters can be worked out. This will require another request by EEB thru NRT.

Benson went home for weekend, but will return on Monday 1-22-79.

1400 I called Dick Peckham. He indicated that Mr. Hartman had contacted Sam Fold of the Texas Water Quality Board. Evidently Mr. Fold already knew about Ky. plans for disposing material at Teco site in Rob Town, Texas. He didn't foresee any problems.

Information was relayed to Jack Wilson, Ky. DNR, by Stoney.

1500 Mr. Little called Stonebraker after a conversation with Secretary Mooney. He said Ky. plans were moving along. However

they may transport some of hazardous waste or all of it to Teco's in Nevada. If they do we will have to contact Region IX. They were undecided on whether to use the Texas site or the Nevada site or both.

22 JANUARY 1979, MONDAY

1130 Called John White, EEB Region IX advised him of the possibility that Ky. may transport waste to Nevada. He passed information to solid waste.

1200 Jim Stahler, Solid Waste Division Region IX, returned my call. I explained the situation to him. Mr. Stahler said that NECO had a good site in Nevada and could handle the hazardous waste without much trouble. However, he would contact Laverne Rosse of Nevada State Agency and advise him that hazardous waste may be transported from Kentucky.

24 JANUARY 1979, WEDNESDAY

Benson and Scholer checked suspected site in Ekron, Kentucky - Meade Company. It is believed that Distler and others stored drums and dumped waste material into a well at an old distillery. They found that Derby Tank and Car Cleaning Service had purchased the site several years ago. Apparently there was a large pit at the site that had been used to dump industrial waste. The state issued an order for the removal and disposal of the waste in the pit. The company removed some of the waste and covered it over with soil. They constructed a large building over the pit with a cement floor. The building is used to clean tank cars and tank trucks. At the time of our

visit, they were cleaning out a tank car that contained anhydrous ammonia. They just open the bottom valve on tank car and allow wash water to drain out on floor.

Kentucky DNR pulled samples in July, 1976 from two private wells and a catch basin. Samples were analyzed at S & A in Athens. The results are in folder. The private wells were contaminated. On January 12, 1979, we received a report from the Forestry Service about drums being disposed of at a site on Blue Lick Road near Shepardsville, Kentucky. Bob Sholer said it was a permitted site owned by Smith. I told John White about the site. He told us to check it out. This was done by Benson and Bob Sholer this date.

Smith's Dump

1) Location - about 3 miles northwest of Shepardsville, Kentucky on Blue Lick Road in Bullitt County.
2) Surface waters affected - unnamed tributaries to Blue Lick Creek, Floyds Fork, Salt River.
3) Ownership - Smith is dead - children own site - they employ an operator.

Smith has been operating on a 50-acre site for several years. In 1973, they obtained permits from the State of Kentucky for the disposal of hazardous waste. A large quantity of drums containing hazardous substances are stored above and below ground at this site. Several pits or trenches were also constructed at this site. Chemical waste was dumped into the pits and covered over with soil. It is believed that D. Distler utilized this site for the disposal of waste material.

The odor from the chemical waste stored at this site is staggering. Smith's Dump could be as bad or worse than the "Valley of the Drums."

Benson also learned that drums of hazardous waste are stored on a Farm in Brandenburg, Kentucky. Property is owned by Ken Shelton. Bob Sholer is going to investigate this site.

I told Benson that we had received clearance from Jefferson County attorney to use army personnel to detect for underground drums on property adjacent to the "Valley of the Drums." He is to contact Bob Howe (Forester) at (502)459-0440 (office), (502)448-5337 (home). He knows the land well and can assist in locating he underground drums.

Jack Wilson said that NECO had up price for disposal to $60,000-$100,000.

25 JANUARY 1979, THURSDAY

Informed John White, Paul Traina, Jim Scarbrough, Mike Carter and Alec Little via memo about Smith's Dump and Derby Tank Cleaning. Also NECO, Inc. had up price for disposal of drums and sludge collected from Stump Gap Creek to $60,000-$100,000. State is now negotiating with other disposal company.

1500 Alec Little called me to his office; had prepared news release for sample analyses of 8 samples of liquid in 270 drums stored on Miss Benny's property. John White was present. They wanted me to contact Kentucky DNR to see if they had any problems with the release. I also told them about the memo regarding Smith's Dump, Derby Tank Cleaning and status of Kentucky effort to dispose of drums.

John White told Alec to prepare a perk chart for EPA Region IV's effort to define problem in Jefferson, Bullitt, and Meade counties, Kentucky. He also requested all of S & A data on sites done in 1977.

1545 I called Jack Wilson and Jack McClure, Ky DNR, and read news release to them. They didn't have any problems with the release. They requested copies of news release and sample analyses to be sent via magna fax.

I passed information to Alec Little. He told Dave Hopkins to get with Humphrey to write up news release and magna fax to Commissioner Roark.

1900 Talked to Benson. He learned of another site located in Tip Top off highway 1020 north of the Valley of Drums. Apparently drums of Ind. waste have been stored out in a field. He is going to investigate on January 26, 1979. Benson will finish his work on Friday and return to his duty station.

26 JANUARY 1979

1330 Mary McDonald, Pesticide Division in EPA Headquarters, Washington, D.C. She needed information to brief Congressman Gore of Tennessee. She had been receiving information from RCRA in EPA Headquarters. Her information about the valley and other sites was totally wrong. I told her to get current information from Ken Biglane. She didn't sound like she wanted to do that.

I gave her some information and she called again. Apparently Congressman Gore was upset because she had the wrong information. Also he wanted to make a trip to Shepardsville, Kentucky and visit sites. Ms. McDonald asked for a regional contact. I told her John White, Alec Little, or Paul Traina.

I passed information on to Alec Little and Paul Traina.

27 JANUARY 1979

Benson called after checking Smith's dump and Tip Top area.

He saw about 30 barrels out in field along Mitchell Road. Doesn't know who owns property. Needs helo to survey area.

He said Smith's dump is unreal. Disposal technique is to cut a trench with a dozer, bring in drums, open bung, and throw barrel into the trench. This has been going on since 1920s. They haven't any idea what type of chemicals are received for disposal. The creek and drainage ditches run all through the 50-acre site.

29 JANUARY 1979, MONDAY

0930 Lester Brown - House Oversight Committee (Commerce) called. He wanted information about Valley of Drums. Plans to visit Regional Office wants someone to show him the sites. State is going to show him around on January 30, 1979.

1300 Ken Biglane called to tell us that Tom Jorling, Jack Lehman, and Jim Smith would accompany him on a visit to see the "Valley of the Drums." He requested that we get a helicopter for the tour on January 31, 1979. They would arrive at Louisville around 9 a.m. via PI75. Return same day at 4:40 p.m. via EA256.

I informed Alec Little and Jack Wilson about Mr. Jorling's trip.

1500 I called strike team and requested assistance for the tour. Lt. Donahue and Ben Benson would meet me at Louisville Airport 1100, January 30, 1979.

30 JANUARY 1979, TUESDAY

0800 Ken Biglane called - said Mr. Jorling had an important meeting and may have to postpone until Thursday, January 31, 1979. Weather was supposed to be better.

1100 I met Donahue and Benson at airport. We checked National Weather Service Bureau; they indicated that may have light snow in morning, clearing in afternoon.

1400 We met with Ken Sutherland and Col. Pagel at Fort Knox. We informed them of Mr. Jorling's trip and requested a helicopter. It was granted. We picked up 4-wheel drive.

1700 Ken Biglane called and said Jorling could not make it until Friday, February 2, 1979, because of a budget meeting. Called Al Smith - informed him of Mr. Jorling postponing trip until Friday. He told me to stay in Louisville and do some prevention inspections. We cancelled helo until Friday.

31 JANUARY 1979, WEDNESDAY

0800 Benson, Donahue, and I visited MSO Louisville. We briefed Commander Gregg about all of the suspected sites. Newco started moving drums on farm to Ohio site.

1130 Received a report from Fred Stroud, EPA, about spill in Newcastle, Kentucky, about 30 miles east of Louisville. Source of spill was Inland Chemical Company; about 300 gallons of #2 and solvent were discharged into a creek. Spill called in by Bob Persyn (502) 845-2453.

Inland Chemical Company
POB 404
New Castle, Kentucky 40050

Hugh Brinkley, Plant Manager

1400 Donahue made trip to D.C. Will return Thursday evening, February 1, 1979. Benson and I arrived on scene. They had a message for us to call Al Smith. Talked to Al - he said Biglane wanted me to call him because the size of Jorling's party had increased about 3 fold. He wanted to know if I could get two helicopters from Fort Knox.

1430 I called Biglane. He informed me that a charter aircraft would arrive at Louisville around 10:15 a.m. on February 2, 1979. Several people from EPA HQ, OMB, Justice, and reports would be on aircraft to tour the valley and other sites. They wanted to get firsthand knowledge about the problems around West Point, Kentucky.

Benson and I investigated spill and found about 500 gallons of oil and solvent on the north fork of Little Kentucky River. Oil had been contained about 1/2 mile downstream with crude booms. They were waiting on a vacuum truck to remove oil. We review SPCC Plan, which wasn't very good. We found about three feet of product inside dike wall which had leaked out over hill. The cause of this spill--personnel error. They were trying to remove product from a damaged storage tank with a vacuum truck. They lost vacuum and about 500 gallons went

down a hill to Little Ky. River. Plant is sloppy. Inland Chemical reclaims solvents.

Two guys from DES and someone from Ky DNR arrived shortly after we did.

1800 I got three calls in a row from news media about Jorling's trip. They indicated that Hagan Thompson had called them about the trip.

1830 I called Ben Eason and asked for his help. He would arrive in Louisville about 1000, February 1, 1979.

2000 I called Biglane and he gave me the names of those who would arrive Friday.

2100 Frank Redman, EPA, said he would be in Louisville on February 1, 1979 to help with the tour. I told him he could help but Eason would take care of media. He agreed.

1 FEBRUARY 1979, THURSDAY

1000 Ben Eason and Rich Griggs PIA Team arrived and was briefed. Several media types had already called. Eason said he would handle and stay by phone with Benson, and I met with Ken Sutherland at Fort Knox.

1115 Benson and I met with Mr. Sutherland and told him about the increase in number of people. He called Col. Pagel and Col. Eady. Together we made following arrangements:

(1) Three helicopters would pick us up at Butler Aviation at Stanniford Airport;

(2) We would fly party over all of the sites and land at flag pole on Fort Knox;

(3) We could have lunch at Officer's Club (Dutch Treat);

(4) Travel in Army vehicles to valley, farm, and Smith's Dump; return to airport.

1330 Talked to Ben Eason about when we should have News Conference. He suggested at the farm around 1 p.m. or at the valley later.

The schedule for Friday was planned:

1030 - Charter aircraft touch down.
1045 - Briefing by Stoney and Col. Eady.
1100 - Fly over sites
1200 - Touchdown at Flag Pole - Fort Knox.
1200 - Lunch Officer's Club.
1300 - Travel by Army vehicles - 25 passengers.
1315 - Arrive at farm.
1330 - News Conference.
1415 - Leave for Smith's Dump.
1500 - Arrive Smith's Dump.
1545 - Leave for "Valley of Drums" News Conference
1600 - Arrive at "Valley of Drums"
1645 - Leave for airport.
1715 - Arrive at airport.

1500 Biglane called about the passenger list:

1. Vance Hughes, Justice
2. Chuck Warren
3. Thomas Jorling, EPA, A.A.
4. Steffen Plehn, EPA, RCRA
5. Jim Smith, EPA, Jorling Assistant
6. Ken Biglane, EPA
7. Kathy O'Halloran, OMB
8. Curtis Moore
9. Phillip Cummings
10. Rick Hornik, Time Magizine Correspondent
11. Margot Hornblower, Washington Post Correspondent
12. Joe Valenti, CDR, USCG

Jack Wilson called and said Sec. Mooney would join us for lunch.

1700 Frank Redman talked to Lester Brown.

2 FEBRUARY 1979, FRIDAY

0930 Donahue, Benson, Griggs, Redman, Eason, and Stoney arrived at Butler Aviation.

1015 Col. Eady - flight Commander arrived with three helicopters.

1100 Charter aircraft from Washington arrived.

Note: We got word from Sen. Huddleston's office that he wanted Bob McQueen of his office to join party.

1120 Helicopters lifted off. Passengers were as follows:

Helicopter #1

1. Ben Benson
2. Frank Redman
3. Chuck Warren
4. Bob McQueen
5. Phillip Cummings
6. Jim Smith
7. Curtis Moore

Helicopter #2

1. Jack Stonebraker
2. Tom Jorling
3. Ken Biglane
4. Joe Valenti
5. Kathy O'Halloran
6. Steffen Plehn

Helicopter #3

1. Ben Eason
2. David Busse (Camera Man, T.V.)
3. Margot Hornblower
4. Rich Hornik
5. Stewart Bowman (Courier Journal)
6. Mr. Righting Jeff. Co. Solid Waste

1215 Mr. Jorling met Col. Pagel and Ken Sutherland at Flag Pole.

Mr. Sutherland informed us that five people from State Agency were at Officer's Club. Their helicopter was also parked at Flag Pole. It turned out to be Sec. Mooney, Jack McClure, Frank Hulcher, Pilot, and ?. Mooney talked to Jorling.

1330 News Conference at farm. Several newspapers and all of local TV stations were present. Cincinnati TV was also present. Mr. Jorling did a good job during interview. Biglane also interviewed by T.V.

1430 Arrived at Smith's Dump. The news media report were informed earlier by EPA that Mr. Bray, Operator, would not allow them on property.

Jorling, Smith, Biglane, O'Halloran, Hughes, Warren, Plehn, Valenti, Benson, and Eason toured this site in back of 4-wheel drive.

1600 Arrived at valley - more T.V. interviews. Biglane pointed to eight drums (yellow color) he thought may have agent orange in them.

1715 Arrived back at airport. Charter left shortly afterward.

1800 Lead item on all local T.V. stations.

20 FEBRUARY 1979, MONDAY

Conversation with Bob Sholar - KDNREP

(1) Anonymous caller, female, told Bob that "if you think that Valley of Drums is bad, you should see Distler's Farm in Battletown, Kentucky" (Meade Co.).

(a) Sholar is going to Meade Co. Court House to locate Distler's property and investigate.

(2) Tom Glover, Attorney Generals Office, has resigned. Glover was under a lot of pressure for delaying legal action against owners where drums were stored.

(3) KDNREP has called five companies (Reliance Corp, Ford Motor, P & G, etc.) in for hearing to see if they will remove the waste material from the valley. Meeting scheduled for February 20, 1979. State still has a complaint against Mrs. Taylor.

(4) Miss Bennie's property is still a mess. Her attorney will contact EPA and state for damages. State is going to "stonewall" on the removal of underground drums at farm and on county site. They want EPA to remove them.

(5) S & A and Fred Wolfe took core samples at Brickyard last week. Plan to move to "Valley of Drums" this week. Farm site will be last. (Having troubles with landowners.)

(6) KDNREP was looking for scapegoat--selected Norm Schell--asked him to resign. He agreed. Next day papers carried an article stating that Schell had forwarded cases to legal department without any further action. KDNREP reconsidered Schell's resignation. Shift heads of air programs and hazardous waste management.

(7) According to Sholar - KDNREP wants to keep things jumbled up until after elections. In fact, instructions from department heads are not to make "waves" until state elections are held.

(8) News media still "hot" on disposal sites in this area.

6. ANALYSES OF DRUM SAMPLES

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region IV, Athens, GA

DATE: January 26, 1979

SUBJECT: Analyses of Drum Samples - Distler Farm, Louisville, KY

FROM: Tom B. Bennett, Jr., Chief
Analytical Services Section

TO: Mike Carter, Chief
Water Surveillance Branch

Attached are results of analyses on samples collected by Richard D. Stoneb..aker from the subject source and delivered to LSB by Doug Lair on January 18, 1979. The samples were numbered 1-8, which corresponds to SAD Nos. 79C0059-0066.

Following is a description of the attachments:

1. Results of Metals Analysis - Samples were scanned using the Induced Plasma Spectrometer. Samples for all metals analyses except titanium were prepared by dry ashing at 450°C. Samples for titanium analyses were prepared by digesting with sulfuric acid.

2. Results of Organic Analyses from Headspace Preparation - A weighed portion of each sample was heated at 70°C for thirty minutes, after which a sample of the headspace was withdrawn from the vial and analyzed by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS). Due to the nature of sample preparation and analyses, only qualitative analyses could be reported.

3. Results of Organic Analyses from Extracts - A weighed portion of each sample was dissolved in methylene chloride and the extract analyzed by GC/MS.

Some general notes of explanation are on the data sheets.

Toluene, which was identified in the headspace analyses, was present in the highest concentration relative to the compounds reported on Attachment II.

In general, the eight samples contained approximately the same compounds in differing concentrations. The organic compounds present in the highest concentrations are commonly used as solvents for paints and resins.

EPA FORM 1320-6 (REV. 3-76)

The metals in most significant concentrations were lead, chromium, zinc, copper, cadmium, and titanium.

Tom B. Bennett, Jr.

Enclosures

cc - Jack Stonebraker
Paul Traina

PROJECT Distler Farm, Louisville, KY — CHEMIST William H. McDaniel — DATA REPORTING SHEET — ATTACHMENT I

S&A Division
Region IV

RECEIVED 1/18/79 @ 1430 — COMPLETED 1/24/79

Drums

SAD No. 79C	SOURCE AND STATION Sample Bottle No.	DATE	TIME	ARSENIC mg/kg	BARIUM mg/kg	CADMIUM mg/kg	COBALT mg/kg	CHROMIUM mg/kg	COPPER mg/kg	MOLYBDENUM mg/kg	NICKEL mg/kg	LEAD mg/kg	ANTIMONY mg/kg	SELENIUM mg/kg	STRONTIUM mg/kg	TITANIUM mg/kg	ZINC mg/kg	MAGNESIUM mg/kg	ALUMINUM mg/kg	IRON mg/kg	MANGANESE mg/kg	TIN mg/kg
0059	1			--	6.5	8.4	4.1	3.6	90.0	0.5	0.85	34.8	--	--	--	45.3	84.5	2.0	20	204	1.7	23
0060	2			--	12.4	3.8	8.0	45.9	80.0	--	0.72	121	--	--	--	300	104	3.8	40	541	3.9	13.8
0061	3			--	36.8	9.0	5.6	60.0	23.0	--	11.0	348	--	--	--	666	122	4.8	55	191	4.5	3.2
0062	4			--	2.3	4.1	21.8	6.45	150.9	2.8	0.9	53	--	--	--	20.7	104	1.1	24	337	3.2	10.6
0063	5			4.3	57.9	2.6	7.5	500	49	1.6	1.2	3072	42.6	--	2.8	2485	145	1.8	316	453	4.3	3.8
0064	6			--	103	5.7	3.9	15.3	13.4	--	1.1	54	--	--	--	38.3	78.8	1.6	15.7	255	3.8	37.8
0065	7			3.0	148	32.7	4.5	305	42.8	6.5	4.8	1823	40.3	2.2	9.6	4363	338	25.6	421	716	12.7	12.9
0066	8			--	76.7	15.7	6.4	45	66.8	2.2	1.6	330	9.9	--	4.8	361	141	15.2	99.4	550	9.8	27.2

DATA REPORTING SHEET

ATTACHMENT II

S&A Division
Region IV

PROJECT Distler Farm, Louisville, KY Drums CHEMIST E. William Loy RECEIVED 1/18/79 COMPLETED 1/23/79

ORGANIC ANALYSIS, HEADSPACE

SAD No. 790	SOURCE AND STATION SAMPLE BOTTLE No.	DATE	TIME	CHLOROMETHANE*	VINYL CHLORIDE*	METHYLENE CHLORIDE*	TRICHLOROFLUORO-METHANE	1,1 DICHLOROETHYLENE*	TRANS-1,2,-DICHLORO-ETHYLENE*	1,1,1-TRICHLORO-ETHANE*	TRICHLOROETHYLENE*	1,1,2 TRICHLOROETHANE	1,1,2,2 TETRACHLORO-ETHANE* and/or TETRA-CHLOROETHENE*	TOLUENE*	ETHYL BENZENE*	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	ACETONE	TETRAHYDROFURAN	N-PROPYLACETATE	XYLENE (2 isomers)	CHLOROFORM*						
0059	1			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-						
0060	2			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-						
0061	3			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-						
0062	4			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-						
0063	5			+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+						
0064	6			+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-						
0065	7			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-						
0066	8			-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-						

In addition to the above compounds there were numerous alkyl type compounds that were not identified.

* These compounds are on NRDC Consent Decree List.

ATTACHMENT 3 - Page 1 of 3

DATA REPORTING SHEET

PROJECT Distler Farm, Louisville, KY CHEMIST E. W. Loy, Jr. RECEIVED 1/18/79 COMPLETED 1/26/79

Drums

ORGANIC ANALYSES, EXTRACTABLE (All Concentrations are Estimated)

SAD NO. 79C	STATION	DATE	TIME	XYLENES (2 isomers) mg/kg	HEXACHLOROETHANE* mg/kg	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE* mg/kg	NAPHTHALENE mg/kg	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE* mg/kg	HEXACHLORONORBORNADIENE mg/kg	OCTACHLOROCYCLOPENTENE mg/kg	HEPTACHLORONORBORNENE mg/kg	HEXACHLOROBENZENE* mg/kg	CHLORDENE mg/kg	HEPTACHLOR* mg/kg	ALDRIN* mg/kg	DIELDRIN* mg/kg	ENDRIN* mg/kg
0059	1			230,000	ND	ND	1800	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
0060	2			140,000	ND	ND	2200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
0061	3			100,000	ND	ND	3100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
0062	4			97,000	ND	ND	1600	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
0063	5			170,000	ND	ND	4600	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
0064	6			110,000	ND	ND	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
0065	7			96,000	ND	ND	2500	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
0066[1/]	8			120,000	ND	ND	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Blanks			ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

1/ - At least six other unidentified organic compounds were found in sample 79C-0066 at 1000-5000 mg/kg.

ND - None Detected (Minimum Detection Limit 100 mg/kg)

* - On NRDC list of Priority Pollutants.

DATA REPORTING SHEET

S&A Division
Region IV

PROJECT Distler Farm, Louisville, KY CHEMIST E. W. Loy, Jr. RECEIVED 1-18-79 COMPLETED 1-26-79

Drums

SAD No. 79C	SOURCE AND STATION	DATE	TIME	C_3 Alkyl Benzenes mg/kg	No. of Isomers	C_4 Alkyl Benzenes^T mg/kg	No. of Isomers	C_5 Alkyl Benzenes^T	No. of Isomers	Styrene mg/kg	C_2 Alkyl Styrenes^T mg/kg	No. of Isomers	C_3 Alkyl Styrenes^T mg/kg	No. of Isomers	Methyl Naphthalenes (2 isomers) mg/kg	C_2 Alkyl Naphthalenes mg/kg	No. of Isomers	C_3 Alkyl Naphthalenes mg/kg	No. of Isomers	Isophorone* mg/kg	Heptanone^T mg/kg	Methyl Octanone^T mg/kg	Butyl Butyrate^T mg/kg	Trimethylcyclohexane Methanol^T - mg/kg	Dimethyl Phthalate* mg/kg	Diethyl Phthalate* mg/kg	Dibutal Phthalate mg/kg
0059	1			15000	3	14000	6	2500	4	800	860	3	100	2	240	TR <100	3	TR <100	2	2800	1200	11000	300	500	TR <100	TR <100	510
0060	2			17000	3	9200	4	1000	1	20000	670	3	TR <100	2	360	430	2	520	3	430	850	8900	110	150	660	300	500
0061	3			28000	4	20000	4	4100	2	560	4100	2	TR <100	2	190	TR <100	1	ND	--	4300	ND	17000	TR <100	110	110	120	400
0062	4			24000	3	11000	4	1200	2	8100	560	1	160	2	120	140	2	TR <100	1	4600	1200	7800	140	250	120	TR <100	610
0063	5			14000	3	26000	5	2200	3	1400	2800	3	TR <100	2	130	TR <100	1	ND	--	450	4200	3900	320	TR <100	970	1200	1700
0064	6			9900	3	6400	5	920	1	40000	1400	2	TR <100	2	840	670	2	390	2	3100	1100	10000	160	TR <100	TR <100	210	540
0065	7			22000	4	12000	4	2300	4	420	840	3	650	2	150	ND	--	ND	--	2700	ND	6500	110	ND	ND	290	120
0066	8			19000	4	8700	4	1300	2	71000	1900	2	500	2	380	140	3	TR <100	4	5400	ND	3000	210	110	180*	TR <100	160
Blanks				ND	--	ND	--	ND	--	ND	ND	--	ND	--	ND	ND	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	TR <100	100

TR - Trace.

ND - None detected. (minimum detection limit 100 mg/kg)

T - Tentative identification.

* - On NRDC List of Priority Pollutants.

DATA REPORTING SHEET

PROJECT Distler Farm, Louisville, KY CHEMIST E. W. Loy, Jr. RECEIVED 1/18/79 COMPLETED 1/26/79

Region IV

EXTRACTABLE ORGANIC ANALYSES (All Concentrations are Estimated)

SAE No. 79C	SOURCE AND STATION	DATE	TIME	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE* mg/kg	BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE* mg/kg	PROPENYL PHTHALATE[T] mg/kg	PHTHALIC ACID[T] mg/kg	THOSPHORIC ACID, OCTYL DIPHENYLESTER[T] mg/kg	PHENOL* mg/kg	METHYL PHENOL mg/kg	# of ISOMERS	DIMETHYL PHENOL* mg/kg	ETHYL HEXANOIC ACID[T] mg/kg	METHYL BENZENE SULFONAMIDE[T] mg/kg	ETHYL QUINOLINIUM IODIDE[T] (2 isomers) mg/kg	PHENANTHRENE* and/or ANTHRACENE* mg/kg	TRIMETHYL BENZENE SULFONAMIDE[T] mg/kg		DENSITY g/ml
0059	1			210	5200	Tr <100	310	340	Tr <100	ND	-	ND	Tr <100	140	ND	Tr <100	Tr <100		0.8449
0060	2			520	1500	ND	2100	Tr <100	110	Tr <100	1	Tr <100	Tr <100	ND	510	110	ND		0.8764
0061	3			300	980	ND	820	Tr <100	Tr <100	Tr <100	1	ND	360	400	ND	ND	Tr <100		0.8677
0062	4			440	1700	630	600	1100	Tr <100	Tr <100	1	Tr <100	290	210	140	Tr <100	Tr <100		0.8714
0063	5			290	740	ND	1900	Tr <100	Tr <100	ND	-	ND	400	Tr <100	ND	Tr <100	ND		0.9105
0064	6			Tr <100	830	120	1300	ND	330	240	1	Tr <100	Tr <100	180	540	140	220		0.8491
0065	7			130	1100	890	1300	ND	160	Tr <100	1	ND	330	ND	ND	ND	ND		0.9203
0066	8			430	2000	ND	410	1700	190	450	2	540	100	260	2000	ND	350		0.8662
	Blanks			ND	Tr <100	ND	390	ND	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		--

ND- None Detected (Mimimum Detection Limit 100 ug/kg)

T- Tentative Identification.

* - On NEIC list of Priority Pollutants.

Tr - Trace.